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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND TERRORISM ALERT SERVICE 2/2005

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 THE [CIA] WORLD FACTBOOK [2005].

United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Updated May 17, 2005.

This publication provides wide-ranging and hard-to-locate information about the background, geography, people, government, economy, communications, transportation, military, and transnational issues for countries from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. The nine primary information categories and the 139 subcategories for most entities include geographic coordinates, gross domestic product, number of mobile cellular telephones, natural resources, legal systems, political parties, illicit drugs, mortality rates, and much more. Included among the 271 geographic listings is one for the "World", which incorporates data and other information summarized where possible from the other 270 listings. Six new entries have been added to World Factbook 2005. In the people category, a major infectious diseases field has been added for countries deemed to pose a higher degree of risk for travelers. In the economy category, entries have been included for current account balance, investment (gross fixed), public debt, and reserves of foreign exchange and gold. The transnational issues category has a new refugees and internally displaced persons entry. Revision of some individual country maps, first introduced in the 2001 edition, is continued in this edition. "Rank Order" pages are available for natural gas production, consumption, exports, imports, and Internet hosts. The "Rank Order" pages enable Web site visitors to select and view data from among 37 data fields in the geography, people, economy, communications, transportation, and military categories. Most of the information is rank-ordered from highest to lowest for all countries where data is available.

Portal:

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html> [sections in various formats, various sizes]

Country Reports for Text Only/Low Bandwidth Users:

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/countrylisting.html> [country reports in html format, various pagings]

Entire File:

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/download.html> [Instructions for downloading zipped files for both high- and low-bandwidth users]

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT [2005].

United States Department of State, Under Secretary for Global Affairs. Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. Web-posted June 3, 2005.

The Department of State is required by law to submit a report each year to the U.S. Congress on foreign governments' efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons. This Report is the fifth annual Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report. This report is intended to raise global awareness and spur foreign governments to take effective actions to counter all forms of trafficking in persons -- a form of modern day slavery. According to the rating system of the report, a country that fails to take significant actions to bring itself into compliance with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons receives a negative "Tier 3" assessment. Such a rating could trigger the withholding of non-humanitarian, non-trade-related assistance from the United States to that country. In the 2005 TIP report, the following are listed as "Tier 3" countries: Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Cuba, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kuwait, North Korea, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Togo, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. In assessing foreign governments' efforts, the TIP Report highlights the "three P's" -- prosecution, protection, and prevention. The report prefers to reference a victim-centered approach to trafficking, which requires examination and implementation of the "three R's" -- rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration. The law that guides these efforts, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), makes clear that the purpose of combating human trafficking is to ensure just and effective punishment of traffickers, to protect their victims, and to prevent trafficking.

Table of Contents: <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2005/> [Table of Contents page, sections in html format, various pagings]

Full Report: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/47255.pdf> [pdf format, 258 pages]

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES: A PRIMER.

Clare Ribando

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. March 28, 2005.

The Organization of American States (OAS) is the oldest regional organization in the world. This report summarizes the history, structure and functions of the OAS in the Western Hemisphere, as well as an overview of current OAS concerns. The OAS evolved from a series of Inter-American conferences that began in the 1820s and led to the creation of its predecessor, the Pan American Union, in 1910. In 1948, following hemispheric cooperation during World War II, the Charter of the Organization of American States was signed in Bogotá, Colombia by the United States and 20 Latin American nations. During its first decades, the OAS dealt primarily with border disputes and collective security. Since the 1960s, the OAS has evolved -- through four amendments to its Charter -- into a political organization of 35 Western Hemisphere states that have pledged to promote democracy, advance human rights, preserve peace and security, pursue free trade, and tackle difficult problems caused by poverty, drugs, and corruption. The United States is the primary contributor to the OAS. The FY2005 estimated U.S. regular contribution to the OAS is \$55.7 million; the FY2006 budget request is for \$65.9 million. In October 2004, the new Secretary General, Miguel Angel Rodriguez, who had proposed a number of reforms to solve the OAS's chronic budget shortfalls, resigned amid allegations of corruption from his tenure as president of Costa

Rica. [Note: Chile's Interior Minister José Miguel Insulza was elected the new Secretary General of the OAS in early May.]

<http://www.fas.org/sqp/crs/row/RS22095.pdf> [pdf format, 6 pages]

THE STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE RISE OF POPULISM IN EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Steve C. Ropp.

United States Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute (SSI). June 2005.

According to the author of this report, the very success of the progress of democratization in recent decades has created the preconditions for future bursts of populist turbulence in two democratic regions of the world where the United States has vital security interests -- Europe and South America. Ropp argues that "populist" politicians have already changed the security environment in both regions and may alter it more dramatically in the future. He warns that bursts of populist turbulence in either or both regions on a large scale would have "the potential to undermine the democratic core upon which most of contemporary U.S. security policy is based. And in some regions, such as the Andes, where democratic institutions are particularly fragile, populist turbulence could even lead to state failure." Ropp advises U.S. leaders to be wary of populist movements and leaders in these regions, and to avoid the formation of "alliances of convenience" with populists.

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/ssi/pdf/PUB605.pdf> [pdf format, 56 pages]

U.S. FOREIGN RELATIONS

AMERICAN INTERESTS AND UN REFORM: REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON THE UNITED NATIONS.

United States Institute of Peace (USIP). June 2005.

Mandated by Congress, this report was issued by the bipartisan Task Force on the United Nations. The task force was organized by the United States Institute of Peace and led by Newt Gingrich, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Mitchell, former majority leader of the Senate. It focused on the United Nations from the perspective of American interests and America's international responsibilities. The task force's report offers an actionable agenda for Congress to strengthen the United Nations. Its recommendations include:

- 1) Addressing urgently needed internal UN management reform by: establishing a single, very senior official in charge of daily operations and filling the role of Chief Operating Officer; empowering the Secretary General to replace his or her top officials; creating an Independent Oversight Board that has the audit powers to prevent another scandal like Oil-for-Food.
- 2) Action by the U.S. government to call upon the UN and its members to "affirm a responsibility of every sovereign government to protect its own citizenry and those within its borders from genocide, mass killing, and massive and sustained human rights violations."

3) Abolition of the current UN Human Rights Commission, and establishment of a new Human Rights Council, ideally composed of democracies, and dedicated to monitoring, promoting, and enforcing human rights.

http://www.usip.org/un/report/usip_un_report.pdf [pdf format, 154 pages]

AMERICAN GRAND STRATEGY AFTER 9/11: AN ASSESSMENT.

Stephen D. Biddle.

United States Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute (SSI). April 2005.

Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, says Stephen Biddle, the current administration has yet to arrive at a clear definition of the enemy or the aim in the War on Terrorism. To date, he says, American policy has combined ambitious public statements with ambiguity on critical particulars. "Heretofore, the costs of pursuing such ambitious but ill-defined goals have been high but tolerable. The ongoing insurgency in Iraq, however, is increasing the costs of grand strategic ambiguity to the point where fundamental choices can no longer be deferred." The author posits two broad alternatives for resolving these ambiguities and creating a coherent and logically sufficient grand strategy: rollback and containment. Rollback would retain the ambitious goals implicit in today's declaratory policy and accept the cost and near-term risk inherent in pursuing them. Containment would settle for more modest goals in exchange for lower costs and lower near-term risks. Neither alternative dominates the other on analytical grounds – both involve serious costs as well as benefits. Most important, argues Biddle, "the choice between them turns on a series of basic value judgments on the acceptability of risk, the relationship between near-term and long-term risk, and the ultimate degree of security the [U.S.] should seek."

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/ssi/pdf/PUB603.pdf> [pdf format, 50 pages]

THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT: EVOLUTION, PROVISIONS, AND DEBATE

Ian F. Fergusson.

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Updated May 5, 2005.

The 109th Congress again may consider legislation to rewrite or to reauthorize the Export Administration Act (EAA). EAA confers upon the President the power to control exports for national security, foreign policy or short supply purposes. It also authorizes the President to establish export licensing mechanisms for items detailed on the Commerce Control List (CCL), and it provides some guidance and places certain limits on that authority. The CCL currently provides detailed specifications for about 2,400 dual-use items including equipment, materials, software, and technology (including data and know-how) likely requiring some type of export license from the Commerce Department's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS). In debates on export administration legislation, parties often fall into two camps: those who primarily want to liberalize controls in order to promote exports, and those who believe that further liberalization may compromise national security goals. While it is widely agreed that exports of some goods and technologies can adversely affect U.S. national security and foreign policy, some believe that current export controls can be detrimental to U.S. businesses and to the U.S. economy. According to this view, the resultant loss of competitiveness, market share, and jobs can harm the U.S. economy, and that harm to particular U.S. industries and to the economy itself can negatively impact U.S. security. Others believe that security concerns must be paramount in the U.S. export control system and that export

controls can be an effective method to thwart proliferators, terrorist states, and countries that can threaten U.S. national security interests. Controversies have arisen with regard to particular exports such as high performance computers, encryption technology, stealth materials, satellites, machine tools, “hot-section” aerospace technology, and the issue of “deemed exports.” The competing perspectives on export controls have clearly been manifested in the debate over foreign availability and the control of technology, the efficacy of multilateral control regimes, the licensing process and organization of the export control system, and the economic effects of U.S. export controls.

<http://www.fas.org/sqp/crs/secretcy/RL31832.pdf> [pdf format, 25 pages]

FORGOTTEN INTERVENTION? WHAT THE UNITED STATES NEEDS TO DO IN THE WESTERN BALKANS.

Amelia Branczik and William L. Nash.

Council on Foreign Relations. June 2005.

This report builds on the Center for Preventive Action's 2002 Task Force report, *Balkans 2010*. The authors outline a strategy for the United States in 2005-2006 to achieve certain critical and timely aims that will create space for further progress and hasten the region's movement toward EU integration - and, hence, facilitate eventual U.S. withdrawal. Though this report is primarily aimed at influencing U.S. policymakers, most of the recommendations require a concerted approach on the part of local and international actors, principally the EU and the UN. Recommendations include:

- * Staying involved in the Western Balkans.
- * Identifying and promoting a viable solution for Kosovo's final status.
- * Promoting governance reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- * Promoting further reform of Serbia and Montenegro's security sector.

[http://www.cfr.org/pdf/Forgotten Intervention CSR.pdf](http://www.cfr.org/pdf/Forgotten_Intervention_CSR.pdf) [pdf format, 44 pages]

IRAQ

POWER-SHARING IN IRAQ.

David L. Phillips.

Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). April 25, 2005.

This report recommends a “federal system of governance that preserves Iraq as a unitary state, advances the aspirations of ethnic and sectarian groups, and is administratively viable. Federal Iraq states should control all affairs not explicitly assigned to the national government.” The report examines controversial issues such as ownership of Iraq's energy wealth, disarming militias, the status of Kirkuk, individual and group rights, and the role of Islam in Iraqi governance. It also outlines possible roles for the United States and the United Nations. Phillips also makes the following recommendations, certain to stimulate discussion in foreign policy circles:

- * The new Iraq should be divided into 5 or 6 federal Iraqi states, one of them being Baghdad.

* The national government should control Iraq's oil wealth with revenues returned to federal Iraqi states based on their percentage of the population.

* Peshmarga fighters and militia groups such as the Badr Brigade of the Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq should be renamed and co-opted into national, state, and local security structures with local police reflecting the ethnic composition of communities that they serve.

* The constitution should include a bill of individual rights as well as specific measures to protect and promote the group rights of Iraqi Turkmen and Chaldo-Assyrians.

http://www.cfr.org/pdf/Iraq_CSR.pdf [pdf format, 53 pages]

LATIN AMERICA

CHINA'S GROWING INTEREST IN LATIN AMERICA

Kerry Dumbaugh, Mark P. Sullivan

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. April 20, 2005

“Over the past year, increasing attention has focused on China's growing interest in Latin America. Most analysts appear to agree that China's primary interest in the region is to gain greater access to needed resources — such as oil, copper, and iron — through increased trade and investment. Some also believe Beijing's additional goal is to isolate Taiwan by luring the 12 Latin American and Caribbean nations still maintaining diplomatic relations with Taiwan to shift their diplomatic recognition to China. Some analysts maintain that China's involvement in the region could pose a future threat to U.S. influence. Others assert that China's inroads in Latin America are marginal and likely to remain overwhelmed by the economic and geographic advantage of the U.S. market. Although many Latin American countries welcome the new Chinese investment, some view China as an economic threat, and are concerned that both their domestic industries and their U.S. export markets will be overwhelmed by cheap Chinese imports.”

<http://www.usembassy.it/pdf/other/RS22119.pdf> [pdf format, 6 pages]

OTHER WORLD REGIONS

THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2005 AND BEYOND

Kristin Archick.

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Updated March 7, 2005.

The European Union (EU) experienced significant changes in 2004 as it enlarged from 15 to 25 members and continued work on a new constitutional treaty to institute internal reforms and further EU political integration. In 2005 the EU is expected to build on these efforts and seek to implement several recent foreign policy and defense initiatives. This

report describes the current status of the EU's "constitution," EU enlargement, the EU's evolving foreign and defense policies, and possible implications for U.S.-EU relations.

<http://www.fas.org/sqp/crs/row/RS21757.pdf> [pdf format, 6 pages]

NORTH KOREAN PARADOXES: CIRCUMSTANCES, COSTS, AND CONSEQUENCES OF KOREAN UNIFICATION.

Charles Wolf, Jr. and Kamil Akramov.

RAND. Web-posted May 25, 2005.

This RAND report analyzes some of the economic, political, and security issues associated with possible Korean unification. The analysis considers the numerous puzzles and paradoxes that obscure the North Korean system, especially that system's structure and functioning as a "rent-seeking" economy. The authors also consider how the system might unravel, leading to the possibility of reunification, and what the attendant capital costs of reunification would be under differing circumstances and assumptions. They compare their own estimates of these costs with those produced by other institutions and analysts. The report provides comparisons and contrasts between the German experience with unification in the 1990s and that which might impend in Korea. The report concludes by briefly assessing the problems that a reunified Korea would confront relating to possession of weapons of mass destruction, its relations with neighboring countries, especially China, and its alliance with the United States.

Full Report: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND_MG333.pdf [pdf format, 95 pages]

Summary: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND_MG333.sum.pdf [pdf format, 12 pages]

EVALUATING PALESTINIAN REFORM

Nathan Brown.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP). June 2005; Web-posted May 23, 2005.

If one looks at a description of Palestine ("Palestine on paper"), says the author of this report, it is a model liberal democracy. Citizens have rights of free speech and free assembly. The most independent judiciary in the Arab world adjudicates their disputes. Palestinians select their leaders freely in competitive elections overseen by an independent electoral commission. A representative assembly monitors the executive, granting and withholding confidence from ministers and reviewing the state budget in detailed public discussions. Elected councils manage local governments that are fiscally autonomous of the center. Brown continues his analysis with a discussion of the most significant flaw of this view of Palestine: "[I]t does not exist. This is true in two senses. First, Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza are governed in many of their internal affairs by the Palestinian Authority (PA), an uncertain political hybrid that falls far short of sovereignty. This situation creates enormous obstacles that are well known -- Palestine is still a political entity struggling to come into existence in the midst of one of the world's most intractable national conflicts. And, second, domestic problems as well as international obstacles have blocked the emergence of a liberal, democratic Palestine. Though widely acknowledged, these domestic obstacles are less well understood. Palestine on paper shows the Arab world a different kind of politics, one that avoids the

authoritarian, unaccountable, and highly centralized practices prevailing in the region, but it has failed to build the institutions to give this politics full substance.”

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/CP59.brown.FINAL.pdf> [pdf format, 28 pages]

✚ BALKAN COOPERATION ON WAR CRIMES ISSUES: 2005 UPDATE

Julie Kim.

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. March 28, 2005.

A combination of intensified international pressure and deadlines associated with Euro-Atlantic integration processes has prompted a spate of transfers of persons indicted for war crimes to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in The Hague in late 2004-early 2005. Full cooperation with The Hague tribunal has been established as a key prerequisite to further progress toward a shared long-term goal for the western Balkan countries: closer association with and eventual membership in the European Union (EU) and NATO. The Euro-integration efforts of Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Serbia and Montenegro have stalled (to varying degrees) over ICTY cooperation, although recent evidence of progress in turning over indicted persons may prompt further consideration. Limited cooperation with ICTY has also held up some U.S. bilateral assistance to Serbia. Some top-ranking war crimes suspects remain at large; meanwhile, the Tribunal is preparing to wind down its operations and has issued its final indictments.

<http://www.fas.org/sqp/crs/row/RS22097.pdf> [pdf format, 6 pages]

✚ THE RISE OF CHINA AND ITS EFFECT ON TAIWAN, JAPAN, AND SOUTH KOREA: U.S. POLICY CHOICES.

Dick K. Nanto and Emma Chanlett-Avery.

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. April 12, 2005.

The rise of the People's Republic of China (PRC) as an economic powerhouse has brought significant changes in China's relationships with Taiwan, Japan, and South Korea. The interests of all four of these governments are being influenced by the rapid development of trade, investment, and financial flows. Relationships among them arise primarily out of the self interests of businesses and operate largely independently of government intervention (except for government regulation, ownership of enterprises, and financing). Many of these economic flows are generated by the forces of globalization that are affecting all parts of the world. This report maintains that some of the primary concerns with respect to rising Chinese economic power and the growing trade and investment network in northeast Asia are these:

* China's so-called "peaceful rise" is occurring below the radar screen for many policymakers. China seems to be taking advantage of a "distracted America" to build relationships with other countries that could have far-reaching effects on U.S. interests and strategy.

* The growth of the Chinese economy is so rapid and broad-based that it has the potential of fundamentally altering national interests among countries.

* China is displacing the United States as the primary trading partner for many Asian countries. China's market has become so extensive that Taiwan, Japan, and South Korea have all joined the Chinese-based economic network rather than try to work against it. While the U.S. market will always be a major export destination, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan have progressively turned toward China for imports and exports, and

their companies increasingly are dividing their manufacturing processes to take advantage of lower costs in China.

* The progressively large economic and financial relationships between China and its neighbors in northeast Asia is altering the cost-benefit calculus of military action that might cause instability in the region. The economic costs of instability are rising. Each is being induced to seek stability, although the PRC is adamant in preventing Taiwan's independence.

* China's growing economy provides the resources for Beijing to modernize its military, and it is expected, before too long, to be able to tip the balance of power across the Taiwan Strait in its favor. Once that occurs, China may be willing to sacrifice external peaceful relations to accomplish other national goals — such as forced reunification with Taiwan.

<http://www.fas.org/sqp/crs/row/RL32882.pdf> [pdf format, 40 pages]

AFGHANISTAN: RECONSTITUTING A COLLAPSED STATE.

Raymond A. Millen.

United States Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute (SSI). April 2005.

The author examines warlordism as the principal impediment to Afghanistan's revival and offers a shift in strategy that addresses the war of ideas, the counternarcotics initiative, and the incorporation of the Afghan National Army into the provincial reconstruction teams. Millen warns that "It would be a mistake to demonize the warlords, however. Without a doubt, they and their militias had a hand in the ruination of Afghanistan, but they are also regarded as patriots and providers of security and livelihood. One must recognize that xenophobia, regionalism, and distrust of centralized authority are entrenched in Afghan society. It therefore follows that the warlords will attempt to safeguard their powerbase by maintaining a well-armed militia, profiting from the opium market, and preserving the allegiance of their constituents. Millen proposes and develops three themes: 1) initiating a sophisticated public awareness campaign to win the war of ideas; 2) weaning Afghan society off the opium market; and 3) ending the culture of warlordism without sparking an insurgency.

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/ssi/pdf/PUB600.pdf> [pdf format, 30 pages]

TERRORISM

THREE YEARS AFTER: NEXT STEPS IN THE WAR ON TERROR.

Edited by Ambassador David L. Aaron

The RAND Corporation. Web-posted June 21, 2005.

On September 8, 2004, the RAND Corporation held a conference to share results from recent terrorism studies with government officials, military officers, congressional staff, foundations and non-governmental organizations, foreign embassy representatives, and the public at large. The conference's proceedings, *Three Years After: Next Steps in the War on Terror*, present results from several cutting-edge studies as well as commentary on recent counterterrorism issues. The proceedings' topics span four broad categories:

Understanding the nature of the terrorist threat; Taking direct action against terrorists and terrorist organizations; Reducing support for terrorists, particularly the supply of recruits and finances; Protecting the homeland.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/2005/RAND_CF212.pdf [pdf format,

✚ A CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM FOR 2004. National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) via the website of the Federation of American Scientists (FAS). April 29, 2005.

The report consists of a brief description of 651 “significant international terrorist incidents” in 2004, in chronological order, from an incident in Kashmir on January 1 to a terrorist incident on December 30, also in Kashmir. The last few pages provide basic statistics and charts. The NCTC originally compiled this chronology to support the Department of State’s Patterns of Global Terrorism, which formerly filled the State Department’s reporting requirements under Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656f(d). However, since the State Department now files another publication, Country Reports on Terrorism in lieu of the Patterns publication, this chronology was no longer needed. Nonetheless, the NCTC decided to release it so that the public could have the data contained therein.

Note: The NCTC advises that the chronology “should not be viewed as a complete accounting of global terrorist activity. The categorization and selection criteria specified to NCTC for filtering incidents were drawn from statutory language, traditional Patterns of Global Terrorism definitions, and past practices. The methodology used to generate this list of incidents, however, does not accurately capture the totality of terrorist incidents worldwide and could lead to anomalous and potentially inaccurate results. NCTC will therefore adjust and improve this methodology and follow this release with the distribution, in June 2005, of a more comprehensive dataset, with regular updates, to better inform the public.”

<http://www.fas.org/irp/threat/nctc2004.pdf> [pdf format, 92 pages]

✚ APTITUDE FOR DESTRUCTION, VOLUME 1: ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING IN TERRORIST GROUPS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR COMBATING TERRORISM.

Brian A. Jackson with John C. Baker, Kim Cragin, John Parachini, Horacio R. Trujillo and Peter Chalk.

RAND. Web-posted April 26, 2005.

This report is the first of a two-volume analysis of the innovation and learning processes of five groups of terrorists: Aum Shinrikyo in Japan, the Provisional Irish Republican Army, the radical environmental movement, and Islamic organizations Hezbollah and Jemaah Islamiyah. According to this study, a deeper understanding of how terrorists learn can provide insight into how they acquire and use new weapons and tactics, sharpen member skills, collect and use intelligence, and adapt to a constantly changing world. By anticipating how and where groups evolve over time, intelligence and law enforcement officials can adjust their counterterrorism measures accordingly, the report says. When a terrorist group can learn—and learn well—it can act systematically to fulfill its needs, strengthen its capabilities, and advance its strategic agenda. The ability to learn allows a terrorist group to purposefully adapt to ever-evolving circumstances by:

* Developing, improving, and employing new weapons or tactics that can enable it to change its capabilities over time.

- * Improving its members' skills in applying current weapons or tactics.
- * Collecting and utilizing the intelligence information needed to mount operations effectively.
- * Thwarting countermeasures and improve its chance of surviving attempts to destroy it.
- * Preserving the capabilities it has developed even if some of its members are lost

The authors warn that a "terrorist group's ability to learn is therefore a primary determinant of the level of threat it poses, since learning is the route through which organizations can seek solutions to the problems that bound their freedom of action and limit their ability to pursue their goals in changing operational and security circumstances."

Full Report:

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND_MG331.pdf [pdf format, 106 pages]

Summary:

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND_MG331.sum.pdf [pdf format, 12 pages]

APTITUDE FOR DESTRUCTION, VOLUME 2: CASE STUDIES OF ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING IN FIVE TERRORIST GROUPS.

Brian A. Jackson with John C. Baker, Kim Cragin, John Parachini, Horacio R. Trujillo and Peter Chalk.

RAND. Web-posted April 26, 2005.

The authors prepared a set of case studies of organizations that have used terrorism as a component of their violent activities. They selected five organizations for these case studies:

- * Aum Shinrikyo, a religious cult that pursued chemical and biological weapons;
- * Hizballah is a social and political movement with insurgent and terrorist aims and activities;
- * Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), a smaller, better defined terrorist group linked to and influenced by the global jihadist movement;
- * Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) is a traditional ethnic terrorist group with a long operational history;
- * The Radical Environmentalist Movement, focusing on terrorist activities claimed by organizations identified as the Earth Liberation Front and the Animal Liberation Front, among others, is an example of a much less-defined terrorist "front" of a broader ideological movement. To focus on learning behaviors, the authors chose terrorist groups that have a reputation for innovative activities. The report outlines three strategies to improve efforts to combat terrorism by focusing on group learning activities:
 - * Detection of terrorist groups' efforts to change and adapt. This involves identifying, extracting, and interpreting key information about terrorist groups' adaptive efforts from the constant stream of intelligence.
 - * Strengthening the ability of intelligence and law enforcement organizations to anticipate whether terrorists will be successful in their learning efforts. Although any effort by a terrorist group to acquire new weapons or capabilities is a concern, the threat posed by the group only increases if its learning efforts are successful. An understanding of group learning processes provides better ways for intelligence and law enforcement analysts to assess group efforts and better anticipate the likely outcomes of group efforts to adapt.
 - * Limiting or undermining terrorist groups' ability to learn and thereby evolve over time. Potential actions include limiting a terrorist group's access to information, technologies and weapons; targeting a group's "learning leadership;" identifying and breaking

connections among group members; and denying groups a safe haven for experimentation and adapting strategies. Employing deception, misinformation, and other psychological techniques can also be used to shape the learning processes of terrorist groups, steering their actions and ultimately affecting their outcomes.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND_MG332.pdf [pdf format, 216 pages]

ARMS CONTROL / NONPROLIFERATION

PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE (PSI)

Sharon Squassoni

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. June 7, 2005

“The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) is now two years old. Initially, 11 nations pledged their cooperation in interdicting shipments of weapons of mass destruction-related (WMD) materials; more than 60 nations now support PSI. Many observers believe PSI’s “strengthened political commitment of like-minded states to follow through” is a successful approach to countering proliferation, although details about PSI are sketchy. The 109th Congress has introduced five bills supporting PSI. In June 2005, Secretary of State Rice stated that PSI successfully halted 11 incidents of WMD-related transfers since 2004. This report describes the objectives and methods of PSI and the kinds of cooperation conducted and will be updated as needed.

<http://www.usembassy.it/pdf/other/RS21881.pdf> [pdf format, 6 pages]

DIVERSION OF NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS EXPERTISE FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION: UNDERSTANDING AN EVOLVING PROBLEM.

John V. Parachini, David E. Mosher, John C. Baker, Keith Crane, Michael S. Chase and Michael Daugherty.

RAND. Web-posted May 23, 2005.

Since the early 1990s, the United States has been concerned about the diversion of expertise and sensitive information from the nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons complexes of the former Soviet Union (FSU). The U.S. has established a number of important programs to address the threat of NBC weapons proliferation. Several of these programs are managed by the Russian Transition Initiative (RTI) in the Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Nonproliferation and Arms Control. This document offers a structured assessment of the threat of NBC weapons proliferation and examines each of its key components. It examines the countries and individuals that seek to illicitly acquire expertise and sensitive knowledge as well as the institutions and types of individuals who have them. The authors note that the scope and the nature of the problem have changed considerably since the conceptualization and initiation of a number of U.S. government programs designed to reduce the risk of illicit diversion of expertise and sensitive information from FSU weapons complexes. While the situation in Russia and in the other Newly Independent States (NIS) of the FSU has changed, assessments of the potential problem of diversion of expertise and sensitive information have remained static and, as a consequence, are dated. This document also argues

that the problem is larger in scope than just weapons scientists. The RTI's programs, they say, must also focus on highly skilled technicians, retirees, and key administrative and support personnel who can provide critical key information. Finally, this document argues that a simple market model of supply and demand does not fully capture all the dimensions of the danger posed by diversion of NBC weapons expertise and knowledge. A simple supply-and-demand model overlooks the critical role that barriers and disincentives have played in keeping the actual number of cases of diversion relatively low.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented_briefings/2005/RAND_DB457.pdf [pdf format, 68 pages]

SECURING THE BOMB: THE NEW GLOBAL IMPERATIVES.

Matthew Bunn and Anthony Wier.

Harvard University, Project on Managing the Atom; Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI). May 5, 2005.

This new report calls for a fast-paced global partnership to secure all nuclear stockpiles worldwide. Meeting that objective, it says, will require “sustained leadership and political heavy lifting” from Presidents Bush and Putin and their counterparts around the world. The report outlines three essential elements of this vital global effort:

- * Accelerating and strengthening the effort in Russia, where the largest stockpiles of potentially vulnerable materials still exist;

- * Removing the material entirely from the world's most vulnerable sites; and

- * Building a fast-paced global coalition to improve security for the remaining nuclear stockpiles around the world. The authors offer detailed recommendations to strengthen current international efforts. The report also calls for specific steps that the G8's Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction should take, leading up to their meeting in Scotland in July; recommendations for actions by the current Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference; and options for action by the U.S. Congress. The report urges President Bush to “appoint a senior full-time White House official, with the access needed to walk in and ask for presidential action when needed, to lead these efforts, to keep them on the front burner at the White House every day, to set priorities, to eliminate gaps and overlaps, and to seize opportunities for synergy.”

http://www.nti.org/e_research/report_cnwmupdate2005.pdf [pdf format, 140 pages]

or: http://bcsia.ksg.harvard.edu/BCSIA_content/documents/thebomb2005.pdf

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

 CARDBOARD CASTLE?: AN INSIDE HISTORY OF THE WARSAW PACT, 1955-1991 [SELECTED DOCUMENTS]. NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE ELECTRONIC BRIEFING BOOK NO. 154.

Parallel History Project on NATO and the Warsaw Pact (PHP). Web-posted May 13, 2005.

This new collection of documents is the first of its kind in examining the Warsaw Pact from the inside, with the benefit of materials once thought to be sealed from public

scrutiny forever. It was prepared by the Parallel History Project on NATO and the Warsaw Pact (PHP), an international scholarly network formed to explore and disseminate documentation on the military and security aspects of contemporary history. The PHP's founders and partners are the National Security Archive, a non-governmental research organization based at The George Washington University; the Center for Security Studies at ETH Zurich; the Institute for Strategy and Security Policy at the Austrian Defense Academy in Vienna; the Machiavelli Center for Cold War Studies in Florence; and the Norwegian Institute for Defence Studies in Oslo. The documents in the collection were obtained by numerous scholars and archivists, many of them associated with PHP and its partners, including the Cold War International History Project at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington D.C. Most of the documents were translated especially for this volume and have never previously appeared in English. According to materials in these documents, the Warsaw Pact had a long-standing strategy to attack Western Europe that included being the first to use nuclear weapons. Although the aim was apparently to preempt NATO "aggression," the Soviets clearly expected that nuclear war was likely and planned specifically to fight and win such a conflict. The documents show that Moscow's allies went along with these plans but the alliance was weakened by resentment over Soviet domination and the belief that nuclear planning was sometimes highly unrealistic. Just the opposite of Western views at the time, Pact members saw themselves increasingly at a disadvantage compared to the West in the military balance, especially with NATO's ability to incorporate high-technology weaponry and organize more effectively, beginning in the late 1970s. The first URL below provides a link to the National Security Archive's selection of documents. Among these is a May 1961 speech by Marshal Malinovskii describing the need for Warsaw Pact offensive operations and an East German Intelligence Assessment of NATO's intelligence on the Warsaw Pact, from December 1985. The full set of 155 documents in their original languages can be found in their entirety on the Center for Security Studies website, via the second URL noted below. The documents will also be published in book form sometime in the future.

Selections: <http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB154/index.htm> [English-language, documents in pdf format, various pagings]

Full Set of Documents: http://www.isn.ethz.ch/php/collections/coll_wapa.htm [Table of Contents, chronological order, documents in various languages, various formats, various pagings]

FOREIGN RELATIONS, 1969-1976. VOLUME XI: SOUTH ASIA CRISIS, 1971.

Louis J. Smith, Editor.

United States Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs. Office of the Historian. Web-posted May 6, 2005.

This volume, part of the ongoing official record of U.S. foreign policy, presents key documentation on the Nixon Administration's policy immediately prior to and during the Indo-Pakistan War of 1971. Included in this volume of the Foreign Affairs of the United States (FRUS) is full coverage of the "tilt" toward Pakistan by President Richard Nixon and his Assistant for National Security Affairs, Henry Kissinger. The material included runs from March 1971, with the electoral success of Bengali nationalists in East Pakistan to December 1971, when India and Pakistan agreed to a cease-fire. The documents in this volume are drawn from the centralized indexed files of the Department of State and the decentralized Bureau, Office, and other files of the relevant Departmental units. The

editors also made extensive use of Presidential and other papers at the Nixon Presidential Materials Project.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/frus/nixon/xi/index.htm> [Table of Contents page, sections in both pdf and txt formats, various pagings]

 ESTIMATIVE PRODUCTS ON VIETNAM, 1948-1975. [NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES]

Office of the Director of Central Intelligence (ODCI), National Intelligence Council (NIC).
Web-posted April 29, 2005.

The 38 documents on this site and the complete 174 documents in the entire collection show how the US intelligence Community viewed critical developments over a 27-year period, ranging from analysis of the implications of the post-World War II breakup of colonial empires to the Communist takeover of Saigon in 1975. A number of these documents were declassified and published in other circumstances, but many are being made public here for the first time. As such, they undoubtedly will be of immense interest and value to historians and scholars, academics and diplomats, and comprise in sum a unique historical record of a challenging and controversial chapter in U. S. foreign relations.

[Note: The entire collection of 174 declassified Vietnam-related intelligence estimates are available for searching or browsing at:

http://www.foia.cia.gov/nic_vietnam_collection.asp, but the collection of 38 documents at the site noted below may provide sufficient detail for most researchers.]

http://www.odci.gov/nic/foia_vietnam_content.html [Table of Contents page, original documents in pdf format, various pagings]